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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 23 June 1992 (A/47/284-S/24182), I have the honour to enclose herewith the texts of resolution 2/5-Ex, on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict, and resolution 3/5-Ex, on Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory and the repeated Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon, adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted at the Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul on 17 and 18 June 1992

2/5-Ex. The cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Arab-Israeli conflict

The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 16 and 17 Dhul Hijjah, A.H. 1412 (17 and 18 June 1992),

Having considered with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict in document No. EOICFM/5-92/D.2,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Pursuant to the resolutions of Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif, and the Arab-Israeli conflict,

Considering that Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories, its annexation of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, its denial of the inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people, constitute a flagrant violation of international legality, the principles of international law, and the United Nations Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Security Council on the situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Proceeding from the United Nations resolutions and particularly Security Council resolution 681 (1990) which confirms the applicability of all provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, concluded on 12 August 1949, to the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif,

Expressing deep concern over the dangerous situation in the Palestinian territories, which results from continued Israeli occupation; arbitrary practices and repressive measures as well as from Israel's continued confiscation of land and properties, establishment of colonialist settlements; escalation of the policy of deportation of Palestinians, destruction of houses, uprooting of trees, imposition of collective punishment on local

populations, blockade of Palestinian cities, villages and camps, and desecration of Islamic and Christian Holy Shrines,

Expressing deep concern over the ongoing transfer of Jews to the occupied territories and their settlement there, and over Israel's continuing establishment and expansion of colonialist settlements in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories,

Also expressing deep concern at the continued Israeli acts of aggression on southern Lebanon and affirming that Israeli expansionist policies, practices and designs are not only aimed at the Arab front-line States but also at destabilizing the Islamic countries, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Following with great interest the ongoing peaceful efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the formula of land for peace and the legitimate and inalienable national and political rights of the Palestinian people,

Stressing the importance of the role of the United Nations in the efforts made to reach a just and comprehensive political settlement of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict,

1. Recalls all the resolutions of Islamic Conferences relating to the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict; expresses its pride in the blessed intifadah of the Palestinian people, and calls upon all member States to continue to enhance their solidarity with, and support of, the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for putting an end to Israeli occupation and attaining all their objectives of freedom and independence;

2. Reaffirms that the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict are an indivisible whole in terms of treatment and settlement; that the solution cannot be fragmented or made to favour only some parties to the conflict or cover some causes of the conflict, to the exclusion of others; and that peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not involve all parties concerned, including the Palestinian party whose cause is the prime cause of all Muslims and the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, to recover their land and exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights of return, and their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian State, on their national soil, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital;

4. Affirms that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be established through Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied since 1967;

5. Expresses its support for the effort which led to the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East in Madrid, aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict; deplores Israel's failure to respond to the Palestinian peace initiative which was announced by the Palestine National Council at its nineteenth session and which represented the genuine Palestinian and Arab desire to bring about a just and comprehensive peace; calls upon the co-sponsors of the Conference to exert their efforts so as to save the ongoing negotiations from failure as a result of Israel's intransigence, for such a failure would adversely affect international peace and security; and considers that the success of these negotiations hinges on the fulfilment of the following principles and elements:

First: Their adherence to international legality and United Nations resolutions, including Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) as well as to the international and Arab understanding of the two resolutions which is based on the impermissibility of occupation of other people's territories by force and secures total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif, the Syrian Golan and the occupied Jordanian territories and is also based on the formula of land for peace and on the legitimate national and political rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination as a sine qua non to freedom and national independence;

Second: That occupied Al-Quds is an integral part of the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, to which apply the provisions, applicable to all occupied territories, of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and that Al-Quds Al-Sharif is the core of the Palestinian cause which, in turn, is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and as such cannot be left out of the current peace negotiations;

Third: Cessation of the establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, providing international guarantees to that effect and for the dismantling of existing settlements as they are illegal according to the resolutions of international legality, including Security Council resolution 465 (1980);

Fourth: Comprehensive solution so that it may cover all fronts up to the final comprehensive solution, pursuant to the resolutions of international legality; ensuring that any interim arrangements shall include the right of the Palestinian people to establish their control over all their land, water and other natural resources, as well as all political and economic affairs; and solve the Palestinian refugees problem in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular

General Assembly resolution 194 (III) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967);

Fifth: Necessity of ensuring international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories; implementing the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 as well as the Hague Accord of 1907 and of putting an end to all Israeli terrorist and repressive practices against the Palestinian people and Palestinian prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territories; to the confiscation of Islamic and Christian property and waqfs and attempts to alter their characteristics, to the continued violation of Holy Shrines; and to the excavations endangering these sacred monuments;

6. Draws the attention of international public opinion and the Security Council to the danger in Israel's conduct as if it was exempted from abiding by the international law and from adherence to the criteria of international legality and calls upon the international community to force Israel to put an end to its violations; to respect the principles of international legality and to implement the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council without any delay;

7. Strongly condemns repressive Israeli practices and measures against the Palestinian population; condemns the blockade imposed by Israeli occupation authorities on the Gaza Strip and other Palestinian cities; and appeals to all States to respond to the request of the United Nations Secretary-General to work for the implementation of Security Council resolution 681 (1990) calling for a meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 so as to take the necessary measures to provide international protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories;

8. Strongly condemns the Israeli expansionist settlement policy and considers all settlements established or to be established by Israel in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, in the other occupied Palestinian territories, and in the Syrian Golan illegal by the standards of international legality. It appeals to all States to refrain from taking any measures aimed at facilitating settlement operations in the occupied territories;

9. Calls on all States to refrain from dealing with Israeli occupation authorities in a way that may be construed by them as a tacit recognition of the de facto situation imposed by Israel when it declared Al-Quds its capital. It recalls in this respect Security Council resolutions 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) annulling Israeli measures pertaining to Al-Quds Al-Sharif. It affirms that all legislative, administrative and settlement measures aimed at changing the legal status of the Holy City are null and void, have no legal implications whatsoever, and are contrary to the international conventions, charters and norms;

10. Strongly condemns the policy of immigration and settlement of Jews in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the Syrian Golan, since 1967;

11. Strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, Israel's continued aggressions and its repressive military action against the Lebanese population and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. It requests the United Nations Security Council to put an immediate end to these aggressions and demands immediate, total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the Lebanese territory; it reaffirms its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized borders. It also stresses the need for implementing Security Council resolutions on Lebanon, especially resolution 425 (1978). It expresses its appreciation of the accomplishments of the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee and calls on the international community to contribute to the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Lebanon;

12. Strongly condemns Israel for its policy of non-compliance with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); for imposing its jurisdiction, laws and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan; for pursuing policies and practices of annexation, of establishing settlements, confiscating land, diverting water resources and imposing Israeli nationality on Syrian citizens; and considers all these measures as null and void, and a violation of the norms and principles of international law relating to occupation and war, especially the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to continue and strengthen contacts and coordination between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the cause of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict;

14. Calls on the international community to put pressure on Israel to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) which call for placing all nuclear installations under the IAEA system of safeguards and to respond to current efforts and initiatives aimed at creating a nuclear-weapon and mass-destruction weapon-free zone in the Middle East region. It calls upon member States to continue their cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, IAEA and related international forums with the aim of ensuring Israel's compliance with international resolutions, subjection of all its nuclear facilities to international inspection and presentation of a full report on its stockpile of nuclear materials to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

15. Pays tribute to the continued efforts of the Al-Quds Committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Morocco, and reaffirms all the recommendations made at the fourteenth session of the Committee;

16. Calls upon member States to honour their commitment to cover the approved budgets of all Al-Quds funds and its waqf, set at one hundred million dollars each, and also calls on member States to pay their contributions and to continue the campaign for the collection of donations at both popular and official levels in favour of Al-Quds funds and its waqf;

17. Expresses its appreciation to the States of the European Community, China, Japan, the Vatican, the United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, and all the peoples and peace-loving forces for their support of the Palestinian cause in the international forums and their assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people and their blessed intifadah;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to submit a report thereon to the next Summit Conference.

3/5-Ex. Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory and the repeated Israeli aggressions on southern Lebanon

The Fifth Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, on 16 and 17 Dhul Hijjah, A.H. 1412 (17 and 18 June 1992),

Pursuant to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Pursuant to the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and all relevant resolutions of previous Islamic Conferences, the latest of which was resolution 5/6-P (I.S.),

Deeply concerned at the continued Israeli occupation of territories in southern Lebanon; the continued Israeli aggression against the Lebanese territories and the killing of innocent victims as a result of these acts of aggression,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the definition of aggression,

Drawing the attention of the international community and the Security Council to the danger of continued Israeli violations of the principles of international law and of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations without any deterrent as though Israel were exempted from compliance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, the resolutions of the Security Council and the criteria of international legality,

1. Condemns continuing Israeli aggressions against Lebanon and decides to denounce Israeli practices in southern Lebanon, which constitute a serious

threat to peace and security in the region, and to the current efforts of the international community to bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council and international legality;

2. Expresses its full support for the steadfastness of the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli occupation forces;

3. Calls upon the international community to intensify its efforts through the Security Council for the adoption of effective measures to compel Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon in compliance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978), and to immediately terminate all its acts of aggression and practices which contravene the principles of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the relevant Geneva Conventions;

4. Also calls upon the international community to urgently contribute to the International Fund for the reconstruction of Lebanon and to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon so as to speed up the reconstruction of its economic and social facilities and to enable the Lebanese people to overcome their difficult living conditions, achieve their development and prosperity and preserve their independence and territorial unity.